OVERVIEW OF GET ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS IN 2022
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I am pleased to welcome you to the December edition of the Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium (GET) newsletter for 2022. This newsletter edition gave an overview of our projects and activities in 2022. The year 2022 was a busy and very impactful year for GET.

This year, GET published two editions of the GET Journal of Biosecurity and One Health; we expanded activities with the GET One Health School Project (GHSP) and published a book titled One Health for Students; we organized ten webinars, published four newsletters and ten policy briefs. We also had several outreach programs, which include the Night with GET (a platform to discuss biosecurity issues with the private sector) and the 8th African Conference on One Health and Biosecurity. We conducted several capacity-building and sensitization programs in different countries in Africa.

We were also privileged to speak on various international platforms, including the United Nations Security Council Committee resolution 1540 consultations on the Comprehensive Review of the implementation of the resolution held in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 31 May, 1 and 2 June 2022.

I express my appreciation to the entire staff and management of GET for their commitment and selfless service, which has enabled GET to deliver these results. To our esteemed sponsors and partners, we remain grateful for your timely contribution and support, even as we look forward to more collaboration in the future.

We wish you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous new year in advance.

To download the previous volumes of GET newsletter,
visit>> https://www.getafrica.org/newsletter/

Dr. Bobadoye Ayodotun,
Chief Operating Officer,
Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment (GET) Consortium.

The Conference was organized by the Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment (GET) Consortium with the support of the Lagos State Ministry of Health, and it served as a platform to bring together participants from different parts of the world, including policymakers, biomedical scientists, public health stakeholders, members from the public and private health sectors, and a variety of academics for intellectual discourse on Strengthening Health Security and Mitigating Biological Threats in Africa.

The Conference was graced by Prof. Akin Abayomi (Hon. Commissioner for Health in Lagos State), Dr. Olusegun Ogboye (Permanent Secretary, Lagos State Ministry of Health), Ambassador Bonnie Jenkins (Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs. USA), Director Generals of Organizations, Institutions, and laboratories, amidst other participants. We also had international participants from about 30 different countries. We also had representatives from international organizations, including the West African Health Organization (WAHO), The United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), the African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS), the Ministry of Health in Luxemburg, Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), World Health Organization (WHO), Africa CDC, Center for Biosecurity Studies, the University of West Indies in Barbados (UWI), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), The Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) and Cameroon Bioethics Initiative (CAMBIN) etc.

The key objectives of the conference focused on discussing the recent increasing outbreaks of diseases such as Ebola, Lassa fever and COVID – 19, which have underscored the need for Africa to intensify cooperation and coordination to prevent the spread of diseases and effectively counter epidemics and other newly emerging types of crises.

To accomplish these objectives, the forum highlighted the following eighth key themes mentioned below:

• Mitigating Biological Threats in Africa.
• Emerging Infectious Diseases as an Accelerating Phenomenon.
• The Importance of Genomics Research in Addressing Biosecurity threats in Africa.
• Importance of Data in Enhancing Health Security.
• Biobanking Infrastructure.
• The Need for a Vaccine Strategy for Emerging Infectious Diseases in Africa.
• The Cultural, Anthropological, Social
and Economic impact of emerging infectious diseases (CASE).

- Other emerging issues such as (a) Climate Change and Biosecurity Threats in Africa
  (b) Harnessing the Digital Revolution and Digital Platforms to Advance Biosecurity in Africa.

The 8th African conference was a hybrid event that pulled over 400 participants. The speakers at the conference include Professor Akin Abayomi, Dr. Ayodotun Bobadoye, Dr. Richard Munang, Dr. Abdourahmane SOW, Amb. Bonnie Jenkins, Dr. Ifedayo Adetifa, Dr. Walter Kazadi Mulombo, Mr. O’Neil Hamilton, Dr. Kirk Douglas, Dr. Ifedayo Adetifa, Prof. William Ogara, Dr. Rufus Ebegba, Dr. Sarah Carter, Dr. Wudiri George, Dr. Abdourahmane SOW, Dr. Nicholas Ozor, Mr. Oludare Bodunrin, Dr. Sam Ujewe, Mr. Felix Moronta Barrios, Dr. Levin Damisah, Dr. Jaime M. Yassif, Dr. Dolapo Fasawe, Dr. Jaurès Arnaud Noumedem, Dr. Welle Chinonyerem, Prof. Rebecca Katz.

The Conference also featured the GET Arts/Awards night on the 3rd of November 2022 at 6:00 pm to; celebrate and present awards to individuals and organizations who have immensely contributed to health system in Africa and past GET conferences.

Watch Out for the 9th African Conference on One Health & Biosecurity in 2023. The Date and Location Will Be Announced Soon.

To Support or Partner with GET to organize the 9th African Conference, Kindly Call: +2348067699338 Or Send an Email To: bobadoyed@getafrica.org
COMMUNIQUÉ OF 8TH AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON ONE HEALTH AND BIOSECURITY

Preamble

The 8th African Conference on One Health and Biosecurity with the theme Strengthening Health Security and Mitigating Biological Threats in Africa was held Wednesday, 2nd November - Friday, 4th November 2022. The 8th edition of the annual conference was organized by the Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium (GET Africa) with the support of the Lagos State Ministry of Health and in partnership with major non-state institutions across the World. The conference focused on improving health security in the African Continent and addressing emerging biological threats. The 3-day conference presents a unique forum to raise National, Regional and Continental awareness and engage in deep introspection and robust interactions on existing health security measures and how to strengthen them as the first urgent step toward mitigation of emerging biological threats in Africa. The conference, attended by professionals and stakeholders across the various strata of the health and allied sectors of society, received presentations from resource persons in the healthcare sector and related fields. The following observations and recommendations emerged from exhaustive deliberations:

Observations:

i. One of the major lessons of recent outbreaks is that biosecurity has myriad dimensions permeating social, political, cultural, economic, ethical, legal, and technological aspects of human endeavors, thus necessitating an integrated multidisciplinary approach to health security.

ii. Recent climate change incidents and emerging infectious diseases, particularly the resurgence of Ebola, Lassa fever, and monkeypox, coupled with global inflation and food security issues, have negatively impacted the ability of individuals, institutions, and government, especially in Africa, to meet their obligations in various critical areas of life including health.

iii. Destruction of the environment, biodiversity loss, and consequent increase in conflict and terrorist activities, as well as the ease of genetic manipulation, has necessitated a rethinking of security ideology, architecture, and apparatus with increased emphasis on biological threats and how to detect, prevent and mitigate them.

iv. In the next 50 years, Africa will be a continent of megacities with health, toxicity, and biosecurity threats being the major footprint of its population explosion.

v. African countries rate low in terms of biosafety and biosecurity awareness, capacity, and the regulatory regime even as pitfalls of waterborne diseases, foodborne diseases, and antimicrobial resistance threaten the health security and total well-being of a significant proportion of their population.

vi. The African ecological and biodiversity landscape is not only a source of public health and
biosecurity challenges but also offers sustainable solutions to such threats, drawing especially on the continent’s diverse and entrenched ethnocultural appropriation of natural resources. However, there is poor involvement of Africa in bioeconomy with only a few African countries having existing policy frameworks for promoting bioeconomy.

vii. Addressing health security issues in Africa requires much more than the mere adoption of operational models from the developed world, where formal sectors are well-established. Thus, the African informal sector cannot be ignored in building biosecurity measures and developing health strategies.

viii. The passion, energy, and resilience of the youth, which are key factors driving change in any society, must be considered as a huge factor when elucidating biosecurity issues and can also be harnessed to mitigate biosecurity threats.

ix. Civil society organizations (CSOs) and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in promoting health security consciousness through advocacy and engagement of critical stakeholders on proactive and reactive measures needed to minimize the danger and impact of acute public health events.

x. Dual use potential of valuable biological materials (VBM)s and biotechnological research have implications for health security, and nations are responsible for promoting and ensuring the responsible use of such materials and technologies.

xi. While there have been increased awareness and deliberate efforts to develop strategies for mitigating the public health impacts of climate change, the mental and psychosocial dimensions have received comparatively insignificant attention.

xii. Globally, and particularly in Africa, climate change impacts gender differently due to their historical and structural inequalities, promoted by social norms and laws that impose differentiated power roles and responsibilities on women and men in respect of life.

xiii. Recent epidemics in Africa and responses at various levels within and outside the continent have further demonstrated that Africa is yet to fully dismantle the foundations of perpetual exploitation of our countries and dependency while striving to be politically correct at the expense of wholesome development.

xiv. Overlapping activities of health organizations such as the Centre for Disease Control Africa (CDC Africa), West Africa Health Organization (WAHO), and World Health Organization (WHO), among others, have resulted in duplication of efforts, poorly coordinated responses and frittering away of scarce human and material resources.

xv. Corruption, poor accountability, and poor budget monitoring remain the scourge of healthcare financing in Africa.

xvi. Digitalization of disease surveillance records, standardized data collection, and big data management, which are important requirements for biological threat mitigation preparedness, are still poorly developed in Africa, thereby posing a serious impediment to the resilience of health infrastructure.
Conference Declaration

Cognizant of the ravaging impact of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases and the diverse dimensions and proclivities of biological threats in Africa; not unaware of the poor state of health infrastructure across the continent; convinced that Africa’s vast ecosystem and bio diversities are the reservoir as well as veritable source of solution to biological threats; committed to leveraging on Africa’s natural, ethno-cultural and intellectual resources in a harmonious, collaborative, and coordinated manner; and mindful of the importance of healthy and mutually beneficial global engagements in addressing health issues, Conference hereby agreed and declare as follows:

To pursue constructive engagement in demanding 15 percent of national budgetary allocations to the health sector in line with the 2001 Abuja Declaration as first line charge, and commitment of at least 1.5% of nation’s Gross Domestic Product to medical education and health work force training, as fiducial benchmark for building resilient health infrastructure needed to strengthen health security in Africa; reaffirmed unalloyed commitment to all aspects of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), including the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and equitable sharing and demand African government and all stakeholders activate same commitment in principle and practice; promote bioeconomy and ecofriendly exploitation of natural resources; relentlessly and vigorously demand full implementation of existing national policies on biosecurity, biosafety and one health as well as total commitment to obligations at regional, continental and l levels including the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Resolution 1540, and Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

Resolution

i. To bolster health security, African governments should put in place robust and effective disease surveillance strategies premised on state-of-the-art high throughput genomic facilities and manpower to promote early warning systems for impending outbreaks, monitor and evaluate the impacts of intervention; and helps to track progress towards specified goals.

ii. There is a need for increased budgetary allocation to the health sector by African governments, concomitant with a shift in health financing perspective to more Afrocentric donor funding and innovative financing models, incorporating both entrepreneurial and corporate social responsibility-based private sector participation.

iii. Budget monitoring for health financing should be people-centred drawing, on the participation of CSOs, academia and the health workforce.

iv. There is an urgent need for African governments to prioritize and expand the scope of medical education and practice to include multi-sectoral collaborations and incorporation of technology-based medical treatments such as personalized medicine, telehealth, artificial intelligence and machine learning.

v. African governments, institutions and relevant agencies should embark on massive communication and market incentive-driven, sustainable energy and natural products-based, bioeconomy revolution, focusing on small and medium-scale agro-allied value chains.
vi. To be able to build sustainable health security infrastructure and be well-prepared to mitigate future outbreaks, Africa must engage in deliberate rejection of global monoculture and decolonization of the language of scientific discourse while appropriating foreign support in ways that fit into indigenous socio-cultural peculiarities.

vii. There is a need to streamline outbreak preparedness and response through strategic coordination and collaboration among African countries and various health agencies and organizations to ensure the effective utilization of available resources.

viii. African countries need to demonstrate total commitment to their international obligations with respect to health governance, particularly the International Health Regulations (IHR), One Health Agenda, and the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA).

ix. Climate change awareness, biodiversity conservation, the One Health paradigm, and biosecurity training should be integrated into the curricula at the basic and high school levels to build consciousness and culture of sustainable development in Africans right from the formative age.

x. Generation and management of public health data should be focused on the timely collection, interrogation, storage, and analysis while leveraging on communities for wholesome surveillance.
GET JOURNAL OF BIOSECURITY & ONE HEALTH

GET Journal of Biosecurity & One Health is the first of its kind in Sub-Saharan Africa and it was launched in 2022. The journal aims to cover the latest developments and articles in the field of Biosecurity, Biosafety, One Health, Antimicrobial Resistance, Bioterrorism, Biobanking and other related fields.

The link to GET Journal Website is >>> www.getafrica.org

Call for Manuscripts

GET Journal of Biosecurity and One Health is an international scholarly peer-reviewed Open Access journal that aims to promote research in all the related fields of Biosecurity and One Health. The GET Journal of Biosecurity and One Health is devoted exclusively to the publication of high-quality research papers that covers multidisciplinary fields of Biosecurity and One Health. The journal aims to publish high quality varied article types such as Research, Reviews, Short Communications, Case Reports, Perspectives (Editorials), and Clinical Images.

For more information and to submit Manuscripts, please visit >> https://getjournal.org/

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Contact:
secretariat@getjournal.org  +234 802 517 8096
GET ONE HEALTH SCHOOL PROJECT (GHSP)

The Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium (GET) launched the GET One Health School Project Book titled ‘Understanding One Health for Students’ during the dinner/awards night at the 8th African Conference on One Health and Biosecurity. GET One Health School program (GHSP) is a student-focused project initiated by GET to introduce the concept of One Health to students in various schools across the globe.

Some GET-adopted Students under GHSP were present at the launch of the book. The commissioner of Health in Lagos State, Prof. Akin Abayomi, was also present at the event.

If you would like to Sponsor or Partner with GET on this project, kindly contact Ifeoluwa Alabi (Project Officer) via +2348130854379 or send an email to ife@getafrica.org , cc bobadoyed@getafrica.org

The GHSP Students with the Commissioner for health and GET staff during the book launch
GET PARTICIPATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

GET was invited by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)-Geneva Branch to participate in their Conference focused on Scientific and Technological Developments: Benefits and risks for the Biological Weapons Convention’, held from 11-12 October 2022 at Manohar Parrikar Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi.

GET COO, Dr Bobadoye attended the meeting physically to give a presentation on behalf of GET.

The video clip of the presentation can be accessed at https://fb.watch/h9RkNdPF8L/

Mr. Hubert Foy (Director at the African Centre for Science & International Security), Mr. Daniel Feakes (Chief of Biological Weapons Convention) and Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun (Chief Operating Officer, GET Consortium).
GET was represented by Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun at the Africa Climate Week (ACW) 2022 in Libreville, Gabon, from 29 August to 2 September in Gabon. ACW 2022 was an avenue to engage and empower stakeholders to drive climate action across countries, communities, and economies.

GET was involved in one of the side events at the ACW 2022 tagged “Towards Multi - Sectoral Approach: Addressing the Impact of Climate Change on Health” on the 2nd of September 2022. The side event was organized in partnership with LASEPA, AMREF, the Ministry of Health in Lagos State, the Ministry of Environment and water resources in Lagos State and the Centre for 21st Century Issues.
GET was invited to participate in a 2-day Stakeholder Coordination Workshop for the Project on ‘Supporting Universalization and Effective Implementation of the BWC in Africa’ organized by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) through the Implementation Support Unit (ISU) for the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) from 26 - 27 July 2022.

Dr Dotun Bobadoye took part in the panel on lessons and best practices to ensure buy-in at the national level on the 27th of July 2022. The meeting was held at the United Nations Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
GET organized an event tagged Night with GET with the theme “Partnership for a Bio-Secured Africa” at Eko Hotels & Suites, Lagos, on June 22, 2022, at 6:00 pm. The event raised a platform to create awareness of biosecurity threats in Africa amongst the private sector. The event brought industries, private sector organizations, NGOs, and Stakeholders together to discuss measures to ensure a Bio secured Africa. Prof Akin Abayomi- the Honorable Commissioner for Health in Lagos State, Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun- GET COO, and Dr Olamide Okulaja, gave presentations at the event, which attracted about 100 attendees.
WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2022

GET was invited by the Oyo State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to celebrate World Environment Day 2022, themed ‘Only One Earth’ on June 6, 2022.

The Ministry of Environment organized the event to reiterate the importance of tree planting and nature nurture. GET project officer Ifeoluwa Alabi represented GET at the event.
GET was invited to participate in the open consultations on the comprehensive review of Resolution 1540 in New York at the United Nations headquarters on the 2nd of June 2022.

GET COO represented GET to declare a statement at the meeting, and GET was the only non-governmental organization invited from Africa.


The Video clip of the presentation made by Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun at the meeting is available on our YouTube Channel > https://youtu.be/BkLzf5v50ac
GET INVOLVEMENT IN THE BORDER HEALTH SECURITY CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

GET was invited by Pro Health International to facilitate a session at the Third Cohort Port Health Services Master Training Program (MTP 3.0) from Tuesday 19th, April – Thursday, 21st April 2022, at Dover Hotel, Lekki, Lagos.

The Master Training Program aimed to develop a broad range of capacities for key Port Health Services Staff across the diverse POE types.

The Chief Operating Officer of GET Consortium Dr. Bobadoye Ayodotun attended the training to give a lecture on “Understanding Biosecurity for Effective Border Surveillance”.

*Dr Ayodotun Bobadoye during his lecture at the programme*
Dr. Bobadoye Ayodotun presented the draft of the ECOWAS Biosecurity Policy at the West Africa Health Organization (WAHO) Annual meeting which was held in Lome Togo on the 31st of March 2022.
GET CELEBRATED WORLD FOREST DAY 2022 IN COLLABORATION WITH AFE (EMERALD FOREST)

In celebration of World Forest Day 2022, Global Emerging Pathogens Treatment Consortium (GET) collaborated with Abayomi Farm Estate (AFE), also known as Emerald Forests, to organize a community programme for the people of Ikoyi community and policymakers on the importance of forests in ensuring sustainable development and mitigating climate change.

Experts trained the participants on “Snail & Grasscutter rearing” and “Silvicultural Practices in Sustainable Forest Management”. The participants were also shown a short documentary on the importance of forests.

The Chief Operating Officer of GET Consortium, Dr. Ayodotun Bobadoye highlighted the importance of the forest to humanity.

Watch the video of the event on GET Youtube page via https://youtu.be/3hdIJaahMZg

Participants seated at the World Forest Day 2022 programme
World Wildlife Day (WWD) 2022 was celebrated under the theme “Recovering Key Species for Ecosystem Restoration” on the 3rd of March 2022. The celebration sought to draw attention to the conservation status of some of the most critically endangered wild fauna and flora species and to drive discussions towards implementing solutions to conserve them.

GET marked WWD day by interviewing Prof. Abosede Omonona, Head of the Department of Wildlife and Ecotourism Management at the University of Ibadan.

To watch the full video of the interview, visit https://youtu.be/gZglXkkoAG4

At the training, Dr. Bobadoye made a presentation titled “Climate Change and Emerging Public Health Diseases”. The presentation dwelled on the strong nexus between climate change and human health.
GET organized a retreat for its staff at Abayomi Farm Estate (AFE), also known as (Emerald Forest) in Ikoyi, Osun State, from 23-25 November 2022. GET COO organized the 3-day retreat to enable the GET team to plan for 2023. It was also an avenue to appreciate nature, strengthen team relationships and reignite productivity.

During the retreat, the team engaged in activities such as a forest tour, a visit to the Osun River within the Emerald Forest, games, life skills etc.
As a junior negotiator, I was in Egypt for #COP27, and I had thought that the parties could have agreed on the gradual phase-out of all fossil fuels, but they only reached a coal-only agreement.

However, I met many energetic and motivational young individuals at #COP27, which gave me hope. Young people from the developing world are most severely impacted by climate change.

On Adaptation: Partially acknowledging Africa's unique requirements and situations from a financial standpoint is the special mention of Africa in the Finance section of the cover decisions of both #COP27 and CMA.

On Energy & Just Transition: The parties decided pathways for a simple transition separately. The discussion of just transition alone indicates a growing tendency to frame climate action as the just transition to low-emission futures through a variety of pathways determined by global, local, or case-specific objectives or situations. The Decision clarified that these approaches would consider factors related to energy, society, the workforce, and other factors (Article 29).

On Mitigation: The main objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations have been cutting non-carbon emissions like methane and exploring solutions to global warming based on nature. Pressure on developing nations and the pillars of their economy, like agriculture, will grow as non-carbon emissions attract more attention.

On Loss & Damage: The Sharm El Sheikh has reached a significant milestone with the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage operationalization. To provide timely technical assistance to African countries in need, clear criteria for network membership should be established in addition to the work still needed to choose a host institution. These criteria should consider regional balance.

On Climate Finance: Once more, the cover decisions of #COP27 and CMA specifically mention Africa in the Finance section in response to the continent’s particular financial requirements and conditions. We must be careful to assess how the law of supply and demand will affect carbon pricing as these projects are transferred from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to the new mechanism under article 6.

On Capacity Building & Technology: Where the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) concentrated on implementation, obvious links need to be added. The Technology Mechanisms Committee and CTCN are unconnected. The technique is challenging to adopt because of a need for more funding to support the findings. To create clear connections with financial institutions, we need a vision of what we need. Implementing the Action for Climate Empowerment is still in danger due to a lack of financial support for capacity building (ACE).
Therefore, the need for funding for loss and damage was finally acknowledged by wealthier nations; Fossil fuel interests are not going down without a fight; Greenwashing will not be tolerated; Food systems and agriculture have finally come under scrutiny; The “implementation COP” did not live up to its name but momentum is building elsewhere.

I draw the conclusion that #COP27 fell short of Africa’s aspirations, despite the Parties’ first discussion of the crucial topic of financing loss and damage. I conclude that in some cases, particularly regarding the wording on energy and mitigation, COP27 lowered the bar and failed to inspire the ambition required to cut emissions and promote adaptation to tackle the climate problem head-on. Deliberations and choices that were unable to bring up Africa’s unique requirements and conditions for discussion missed the crucial viewpoints required to build global climate policies and measures needed to address the urgency of climate change impacts on the continent.

Olumide Idowu,
Co-Founder/Executive Director,
International Climate Change Development Initiative.
@OlumideIDOWU
The Honorable Commissioner for Health, Lagos State, giving his presentation at GET Conference

Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun, GET COO giving his presentation at GET Conference

Dr Chinonyerem Lawrence Welle giving her presentation at GET Conference

Hideki Matsuno representing ODA to give a presentation on the UNSGM at GET Conference
Mr. O’Neil Hamilton giving his presentation at GET Conference

Dr Edith Valles giving her presentation at GET Conference

Ben Llewellyn-Jones, British Deputy High Commissioner (DHC) giving a goodwill message

Dr. Ifedayo Adetifa, the Director General of Nigeria Centre for Diseases Control (NCDC)
Dr Dolapo Fasawe (Director, LASEPA) giving her presentation at GET Conference

Prof. Isatta Wurie, Prof. Godfrey Tangwa and Dr Alexander Ochem on the panel

Dr Babatunde Saka Moderating the panel session involving Mrs Niniola Williams, Mrs. Viviane Ihekweazu, Mr. Oludare Bodunrin, Ms. Jane Blake and Ms. Samantha Dittrich (Virtual & Onsite) on the ‘The Role of CSOs and NGOs in Strengthening Health Security in Africa’.

Chinelo Ebruke Presenting her abstract on behalf of WAHO at GET Conference
Prof. Rebecca Katz during her virtual presentation at the Conference.

Prof. Adam Ben Nasr from Tunisia Presenting his abstract on behalf of GIZ (German Cooperation for International Development) at GET Conference

Prof. Oyewale Tomori speaking at one of the panel sessions on ‘The Unlearnt Lessons from Epidemics in Africa’

Participants seated at the Conference
Participants at the Conference

Prof. William Ogara (Professor of Public Health, University of Nairobi, Kenya) with the Commissioner for Health (Lagos) and GET COO

Dr Oluwafemi Oyamakin training some participants on the Introduction to Data Management at the Conference

L-R: Dr Richard Munang (UNEP), Dr Chinonyerem Lawrence Welle (NPF), Dr Levin Damisah (NSA Office) and Dr Ayodotun Bobadoye (GET COO) at the Conference
GET Staff at the Conference

Commissioner for Health in Lagos State with the Staff of Lagos State Ministry of Health

Participants seated at the 8th African Conference

Awardees at GET Dinner/Awards Night
GET Staff at GET Dinner/Awards Night

GET Appreciating the Head of Medical Intelligence, Office of the National Security Adviser, Dr. Damisah Levin for his contribution to GET.

GET Appreciating the Chief Medical Director of Police Hospital Abuja, Dr. Welle Chinonyerem for her contribution to GET.

GET Appreciating the Chief Medical Director of Police Hospital Abuja, Dr. Welle Chinonyerem for her contribution to GET.

L-R: Dr Tunde Taiwo, Dr. Kazadi Mulombo, Dr Bobadoye Ayodotun and Dr. Chavan Laxmikant.
GET Appreciating the Director General/CEO National Biosafety Management Agency, Dr. Rufus Ebegba for his contribution to GET.

GET Appreciating the Director General of Nigeria Centre for Diseases Control, Dr. Ifedayo Adetifa for his contribution to GET.
**SCHOLARSHIPS/GRANTS OPPORTUNITIES**

  **Application Deadline:** January 8, 2023.

  **Application Deadline:** January 11, 2023.

  **Application Deadline:** Jan 15, 2023.

  **Application Deadline:** 20-Jan-23.

- ARES Masters & Training Scholarships in Belgium 2023/2024 (Fully Funded) for Developing Countries. [https://www.afterschoolafrica.com/759/ares-masters-scholarships-belgium/](https://www.afterschoolafrica.com/759/ares-masters-scholarships-belgium/)  
  **Application Deadline:** 27th January 2023 at 12pm.

  **Application Deadline:** 27-Jan-23.

  **Application Deadline:** Jan 31, 2023.

- Open Call for Project Proposals from NPOs or NGOs in Madagascar. [https://www2.fundsforngos.org/latest-funds-for-ngos/open-call-for-project-proposals-from-npos-or-ngos-in-madagascar/](https://www2.fundsforngos.org/latest-funds-for-ngos/open-call-for-project-proposals-from-npos-or-ngos-in-madagascar/)  
  **Application Deadline:** 28-Feb-23.
EDITORIAL TEAM

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Dr. Samuel Uweje Dr. Tom Rausch
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FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

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